

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

The Far East

CHARGES which are multiplying from Peking, Tokio, Washington and London, that a propaganda is under way in China to create friction over Oriental questions between the United States and Japan, the propaganda being instigated and financed from Berlin, must be borne in mind—even if they be disbelieved—in reading the various despatches purporting to deal with Japan's designs upon China, the anxiety of the Entente to perfect arrangements to bring China into the alliance, the friction which is supposed to be developing between Japan and Great Britain and the other like items which have been circulating.

It would be excellent business for Germany, if Japan and the United States could be brought into collision over China. Even a diplomatic ruffle would help, inasmuch as the United States and Japan are the two countries from which the Allies are now drawing huge stocks of munitions. If anything could happen to induce either or both to keep their powder at home for an emergency, the gain to the cause of the Central Powers would be immense. At the same time, with Japan now a war partner of the Allies, friction on the Pacific would tend to throw the United States into active friendship with Germany. The latter Power, therefore, has all to gain and nothing to lose by promoting trouble.

For this reason very probably, the Peking despatches keep alive the question of Japanese aggression China-wards, knowing that the United States is very much concerned over China's fate. It is a fact that Japan, to all practical effect, has declared a Monroe Doctrine for Asia, saying in substance that "the principal cause of trouble in China has arisen from the various concessions, political and financial, given to other Powers by China whenever she desired money. These concessions were made use of by such powers to forward their own interests which more often than not clashed with ours. That meant we were constantly involved in difficult negotiations with foreign powers. Our interests were at stake and we have already fought two wars on that account. We desire to aid in eliminating possible factors of friction when the war is over. China is incapable of defending herself, so we will take that responsibility upon our own shoulders."

And, after all is said and done, our Monroe Doctrine for Central and South America is the same thing, for very much the same purposes. In the beginning, when President Monroe issued his ultimatum to the world, it was primarily for the protection of the United States and the interests of the United States, just as the Japanese doctrine toward China is for the interests, primarily, of Japan. Nations are rarely moved through altruism.

Our interests in China are the interests of our trade, while our interests in the Americas is the protection of our borders. Japan's interest in the Americas is the interests of her trade, while her interests in China is both trade and self-protection. While we insist upon the Monroe Doctrine we cannot logically dispute Japan's claim of predominance in the Far East, and it would be the height of foolishness for this nation to be hoodwinked into disputing a doctrine in Asia for the benefit of the one European Power which has consistently questioned our own Monroe Doctrine, as late as during the very recent near-embroglio in Hayti.

Hearst and his revenue-only crowd would have America believe that Japan is threatening the United States when it announces the legend of the Orient and Hearst sermons, based on the despatches of subsidized agents in Peking, are to be expected for a long while to come. But there is probably just as much truth in the Peking "specials" as Hearst prints them, as there is in the "specials" which the yellow journals print under a Honolulu date line, and we here know just how much that is.

The Position of Greece

THE position of Greece in the present world's turmoil is perhaps the most difficult of all the nations confronted with the necessity of taking one side or the other in the conflict. King Constantine and his queen, the sister of the Kaiser, are pronouncedly pro-German, while the rank and file of the Greeks have been, until very recently, at least, pro-Allies. The court, through the particular extra-constitutional powers the ruler possesses, has held the nation to a position of friendly neutrality, the limit of Greek assistance to the Allies being in the fulfillment of a portion of the Græco-Serbian Treaty, which allows the use of a Grecian port for the landing of military assistance to the Serbs. The Grecian premier which bargained for the landing of an Anglo-French army has been twice removed from office, despite an overwhelming vote of confidence by the Greek parliament, and the complete fulfillment of the terms of the Græco-Serbian alliance has been avoided through employment of a technicality. Now, the latest report is that Greece will probably join the Teutonic alliance, her price for treachery towards Serbia being a substantial portion of the Serbian territory in Macedonia.

Yet Greece cannot be judged simply on the surface appearances, nor the attitude of Constantine wholly ascribed to the petticoat jurisdiction of his family circle. If the conflict were one of Great Britain and France alone against the Central Powers, with Bulgaria and Turkey thrown in,

it is not likely that even Constantine, popular as he is with his subjects, could restrain the Greek nation from espousing the popular cause, if he wanted to. It is the presence of the Russian Bear in the war that has held Greece back up to the present and may, as a remote possibility, bring her forth as an ally of the two races she hates the most—Turkey and Bulgaria.

The news of the Russian drive for Constantinople may be the thing to force Greece into partnership with Turkey, which she despises, and with Bulgaria, which she loathes, against each of which nations she has been at war within the past few years. But the Greeks do not want Russia on the Dardanelles, fearing that Russian control of the narrow waterway between Europe and Asia means an eventual absorption of the Balkans into the Slav Empire. Greece has desired Constantinople through the centuries. While Turkey holds it, Greece may continue to dream. If Russia seizes it, the dream is forever shattered. This is the great cause for previous Greek hesitancy and may be the overpowering reason for Grecian hostility against her nearest neighbor and her closest friend, Serbia.

Another most forcible reason keeping Constantine from fulfilling the obligations made in the name of Greece with the Allies is the fact that within the Turkish borders today are four million Greeks. Remembering the fate of the Armenians, Constantine has had reason to believe that the launching of war against Turkey would mean the signing by his own hand of the death warrants of the Greeks throughout Turkey, Syria and Arabia, a fact that must have influenced him greatly.

That Greece will become a member of the Teutonic Alliance, in view of the temper of the Grecian nation, is extremely doubtful. That she will side openly with the Allies is growing each day more of an improbability. Greece will probably stay just where she is, on the fence, with the King counterbalancing the efforts of the majority of his people for war.

Cheapening the Bible

STUDY of the Bible ought to be getting a great lift these days. The cry of "Back to the Bible" has been heeded by an extraordinary number of statesmen and newspapers and street corner debaters. Ex-presidents and presidents, Bryan and anti-Bryanites, are hurling texts at each other, and congressmen and editors are searching the Scriptures if haply they may find a form of words which they can wrest, not to their own damnation, but to that of some political opponent. If the thing goes on much longer, an essential part of "preparedness" will be the arming of every disputant in Biblical panoply. And it needs to go no further whatever to reinforce the old sneer about the Bible:

"This is the book where each his doctrine seeks, And this the book where each his doctrine finds." The result can not but be feared to be by reverent minds a cheapening and even degrading of the Bible. Once it is regarded as an armory of political weapons, its sacred place apart will be imperilled. It certainly is not edifying to see men reaching for a text as they might for a dagger. And when the process has become established of matching Scriptural citation against citation, of seeing which antagonist can score the most "points" in that way, we shall have taken a long step toward justifying Frederick D. Maurice's bitter complaint that the Bible had been made a "great betting book," in which the true "odds" are to be looked for.

Whatever the Bible is, it is not a political manual. Not even for its own times did it undertake to lay down for rulers anything but the spirit in which they should act, the principles of morality and the motives of religion which they should embody. And the effort to make it fit every political movement, every supposed exigency, of our day is simply grotesque. It does not help any man's cause in the least, who so endeavors to enlist the Bible on his side, and it hurts the Bible in public esteem. "Why," men say, "you can prove anything you please out of the Bible, according to that." And so you can.

That all these attempts to use the Bible as a political missile are really a gross misuse of it, is clear to any one who has even a slight knowledge of the achievements of Biblical research during the past fifty years. The result has been to arrive at a better understanding of the true place of the Bible as respects science, for example, or government. Time was when geology was a dangerous heresy, because in apparent conflict with Genesis, and astronomers were the enemies of religion. But the wiser interpreters of the Bible long since came round to the view that it was not designated to teach how the earth was made, but how to make it a better place for human beings; not how the heavens go, but how to go to heaven. And in its contacts with secular rule, it necessarily took the color of its time. When Israel might at any moment be attacked without warning by Assyrian or Philistine, it was natural enough for a prophet to speak of the need of a watchman vigilant to report the approach of the sword. But to seek to transfer those conditions into the modern world, and gravely to cite Biblical authority for a military bill which the administration is preparing to submit to congress, is more than ridiculous. It is an affront to the intelligence. As well go to the other extreme, and urge congress to disband the army and blow up the navy because

St. Paul distinctly says: "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal." Fortunately, this kind of displacement of the Bible, under pretense of exalting it, works its own cure. People soon get tired of it. They came to laugh at the public man who too often endeavors to clothe his own notions in the mantle of a prophet of old. And especially will they be inclined to ridicule one who has just discovered something in the Bible, which has all the time been under his eye, but to which he never thought of paying attention before. Thus we need not expect this battle of Bible texts to go on very long, concludes the New York Evening Post. Those engraved in it may take to heart the warning of Hooker against "attributing unto Scripture more than it can have"; while others may be led, in very reaction from an abuse, to see more plainly in just what ways the Bible ought to be a rule of faith and conduct.

A Welcome In Earnest

IF the encomiums heaped upon the Great Northern service by those Honoluluans who made the trip on the splendid liner from San Pedro are to serve as recommendations for the newest Coast to Hawaii line, as they undoubtedly do, then the welcome Honolulu gives to the ship and to her passengers and crew is to be doubled, while the pride of Hawaii in the fact that we have at the disposal of ourselves and our tourist visitors the fastest liner now plying any ocean is increased in the fact that the ship's service vies with the best of the palatial Atlantic greyhounds.

One matter of importance locally in the inauguration of the Great Northern service comes in that for the first time we have an ocean liner service between Hilo and Honolulu at regular inter-island rates. This direct service, although it is only for one way, brings Hilo within ten hours of Honolulu and should add to the community of interest rapidly developing between the two important centers of the Territory. The fact that the Great Northern is offering Hiloites a Coast rate via Honolulu at the same rate as from Honolulu is another concession, while the further fact that San Pedro passage via San Francisco is quoted at the same figure as the straight San Francisco rate is something that will undoubtedly induce greater travel from the Islands to Southern California, to their mutual benefit.

The welcome given the Great Northern by Honolulu yesterday morning is an earnest of the great hopes this community has built upon the inauguration of the fast, liner service, a service which Honolulu sincerely hopes will so justify itself in a business sense that it will become a permanent feature.

It is a great thing to see the Stars and Stripes coming. We have seen it going sufficiently.

Another Scientific Achievement

HAWAII'S scientific experts have done good service for agriculture and have contributed more than their share to the general prosperity of this Territory. Now, when announcement is made that another scientific discovery has been turned to account in a way that will help all consumers of poultry and eggs, and that means everybody in Hawaii—due mead of praise and commendation should be rendered to this public benefactor.

There has always been difficulty in raising chickens in Hawaii. The disease known as "sore-head" which sometimes decimates flocks of full grown hens and always cuts down scores and hundreds of young chicks, is too discouragingly omnipresent. The nature and cause of the scourge has until very recently been unknown. Its deadly effect is too well known to the small farmer. Were there no "sore-head" in Hawaii eggs would not be seventy-five cents a dozen and hard to get at that price, nor would spring chickens cost twenty-four dollars a dozen. Looking at the situation from the viewpoint of the farmer poultry raising would not be so much a gamble, were there no sore-head.

Sore-head is responsible for an annual bill for imported eggs and live and dressed poultry conservatively estimated at not less than \$350,000. If that sum could only be kept here it would help out the small farmers.

Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, territorial veterinarian under the board of agriculture and forestry, has demonstrated that sore-head can be cured without resort to that popular old remedy of cutting the chicken's tail off just back of the ears. He is not the discoverer of the remedy. That honor belongs to his associates in the California experiment station, the United States bureau of animal industry and a group of investigators in Germany. What Doctor Norgaard has done is to make practical application of his own and other scientists' knowledge on this subject, and he deserves public commendation for having made the demonstration. He has proved that sore-head can be cured, by doing it, by showing how.

Doctor Norgaard's experiments at Olaa show the way towards cutting down that big bill Hawaii pays every year for imported eggs and poultry, to the vanishing point. His work in ridding this Territory of glanders, his untiring efforts to keep out dread rabies, and his successful control work on bovine tuberculosis and hog cholera are already well known and well appreciated by planters and ranchers and by the general public. Doctor Norgaard has added one more laurel to his crown and deserves more than the thanks of all Hawaii.

CHINESE OFFICERS HAVE JOINED REVOLT

Movement Is Directed Against Scheme To Restore Monarchical Government At Peking

(Associated Press by Federal Wire.) SHANGHAI, December 6.—The attack on the Kiangnan arsenal near this place was led by General Han Hui and a devoted body of patriots, sworn to fight against the proposed change in the government of the Chinese republic. The attack, which was successful after a couple of hours fighting, was assisted by the guns of the warship Sui Wo, whose crew revolted and went over to the opponents of Yuan Shi kai while their commander was ashore. The troops of Yuan Shi kai were utterly routed and deserted the arsenal. The Sui Wo was slightly damaged in the engagement by the guns of the fort guarding the arsenal.

TROOPS ROUTED

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SUN YAT SEN RECALLED

SHANGHAI, December 6.—Since the capture of the Kiangnan arsenal all the Chinese residents of Shanghai have declared in favor of the revolution, and are assisting the revolutionary troops in every possible way.

The revolutionists held a meeting at the municipal hall and the army and navy officers present pledged themselves to the cause. A telegram has been sent to Sun Yat Sen asking him to come to Shanghai and take charge of the movement to overthrow the President. The meeting, which was held at two o'clock yesterday, declared martial law and has established posts throughout the city to attend to the policing of the place.

The revolutionists have taken charge of the arsenal where ammunition for the supply of 18,000 men was found and several hundred men are now at work turning out more which will be used in the fighting which is expected soon to occur in and around the province.

MILITARY GOVERNOR ALIVE

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—Young Sen Teh, military governor of Shanghai, who was reported killed in the action in which the arsenal was captured, is now said to be hiding in the British settlement.

Coming from the direction of the Woonung forts, about an hour's distance from here by railway, has been heard. It started in the morning of the fifth and has continued all day.

It reported that the troops of Nanking have asked their military governor to favor the revolt. He is Hong Kook Chang and was one of the commanding officers of the Manchurian troops in the revolution of 1911, in the battle of Hankow. Before he attacked the rebels he set fire to the city. He is not now in favor with Yuan Shi kai and the idea of the monarchy is said to be very distasteful to him.

OFFICERS JOIN REVOLT

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—The man of war Sui Wo was the first to join the revolutionaries at the Hai Sen. Hai Ke and Tong Wo have joined also. At the time the vessels revolted their commanders were ashore at Shanghai to help entertain Admiral Sha Chin Pin who is Yuan Shi kai's naval adviser and friend.

As soon as the commanders and their guest knew of the revolt and the firing had begun on the arsenal they concluded to join with the revolutionaries and sent a telegram to Doctor Sun inviting him to come to China and take charge of the revolution.

Admiral Sha was a former commander of the Chinese fleet and during the revolution of 1911 was in command of several vessels near Hankow. The navy could get no supplies at that time, so joined the former revolution. Admiral Sha gave up his command and went to live in Shanghai. He has been in the former revolution and when Yuan Shi kai came into power he called the former admiral to be one of his advisers. Sha was educated in England and is well known and popular with the British navy officers.

THREE OUTBREAKS REPORTED

From Peking by the Associated Press.—Three outbreaks have taken place by small bands of rebels. The authorities have quelled them. The cruiser Chaio, seized yesterday, was abandoned after it had been shelled by other war vessels and set on fire. An attack on the arsenal was repulsed. The police station was attacked and damaged with bombs, several policemen being killed. The outbreak was dispersed.

TURKS OVERHAUL BRITISH

(Associated Press by Federal Wire.) LONDON, December 7.—The Turks in Mesopotamia have searched the British positions at Kut-el-Amara, where General Townsend is making a stand, awaiting reinforcements.

UNNECESSARY WORDS

Why waste words and advertising space in describing the many points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The most fastidious are satisfied when we state that it cures colds and coughs from any cause, and that it contains absolutely no narcotics or injurious substances. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations
ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION
December 2, 1915.

BUTTER AND EGGS	
Island butter, lb.	28 to 30
Eggs, select Oahu, doz.	75
Eggs, No. 1, Island, doz.	65
Eggs, No. 2, Island, doz.	55
Duck eggs, doz.	35 to 36

POULTRY	
Broilers, lb. (2 to 3 lbs.)	33 to 35
Young roosters, lb.	30 to 33
Hens, good condition, lb.	25 to 27 1/2
Turkeys, lb.	40
Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	25 to 30
Ducks, Pekin, lb.	25 to 30
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	5.40

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE	
Beans, string, green, lb.	35 1/2
Beans, string, wax, lb.	35
Beans, Lima in pod, lb.	35 1/2
Beans, dry, lb.	35
Beans, Maui, cwt. (none in market)	
Beans, calico, cwt.	4.00
Beans, small white, cwt.	4.00 to 4.50
Beets, doz. bunches.	30
Carrots, doz. bunches.	30
Cabbage, cwt.	3.00
Corn, sweet, 100 ears (none).	
Corn, Haw small yel.	35.00 to 37.00
Corn, Haw, large yel.	32.00 to 35.00

FRUIT	
Alligator pears, doz. (none in market)	
Bananas, bunch, Chinese.	20 to 25
Bananas, bunch, cooking.	25 to 30
Breadfruit, doz.	30 to 50
Figs, 100.	85
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	30
Limes, 100.	50 to 75
Pineapples, cwt.	65 to 75
Watermelons (none in market).	
Potatoes, lb.	1.00 to 1.25
Pumpkins, lb.	1.00 to 1.25
Oranges, 100.	1.25 to 1.50

LIVESTOCK	
(Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.)	
Hogs, 150 lbs and over.	.09 to .10
Hogs, up to 150 lbs.	.09 to 10 1/2

DRESSED MEATS	
Beef, lb.	.11 to .12
Veal, lb.	.12 to .13
Mutton, lb.	.11 to .12
Pork, lb.	.15 to .17

HIDES (Wet-salted)	
Steer, No. 1, lb.	.15
Steer, No. 2, lb.	.14
Kips, lb.	.15

FEED	
The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b. Honolulu:	
Corn, small yel., ton	40.00 to 41.00
Corn, large yel., ton	39.00 to 40.00
Corn, cracked, ton	40.50 to 42.00
Brans, ton	30.00 to 31.50
Barley, ton	32.50 to 34.00
Scratch food, ton	42.50 to 43.00
Oats, ton	35.00
Wheat, ton	40.00
Middlings, ton	39.00
Hay, wheat, ton	26.00 to 30.00
Hay, alfalfa, ton	26.00 to 27.00
Alfalfa meal, ton	25.00 to 26.00

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is S. S. L. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom, Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address, TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

By A. T. LONGLEY
Superintendent Territorial Marketing Division
The local market for island butter is increasing. The supply is not as regular as it should be. Good Island butter in pound blocks brings 35c. A good market for this product can be built up if the producers will send in a uniform quality. There has been no increase in the production of island eggs and prices are still high. Broilers of the heavier breeds are in demand and sell well but broilers from the Mediterranean breeds, White Leghorns and Black Minorcas are hard to sell. Customers will not buy them when the others can be bought. There is fair demand for young roasting chickens and, in fact, any kind of poultry in good condition. Turkeys have jumped to 40c. a pound wholesale and it is like

ly that the retail price during the Christmas holidays will be 45c. a lb. rather than 40c. as it was at Thanksgiving. Muscovy ducks are plentiful. During the past month or two the Division has been overstocked. In order to get some of the old consignments cleaned up, Muscovy ducks were sold at 30c. a pound. For Thanksgiving a good many young Muscovy ducks were sold and without exception every purchaser was satisfied. Christmas week the Division will sell a pair of dressed Muscovy ducks weighing up to 10 pounds for \$2.50. These will all be young and in first class condition.

There is a good market for Maui Red and calico beans but very few are coming in.

Island corn this year is of a poorer quality than that received last year and is bringing a lower price. The grain weevil is exceptionally bad and has caused great losses. Considerable corn has also been received from the growers in dirty condition and short in weight all of which makes sales harder to get and prices lower.

Island peanuts are a drug on the market. Two consignments amounting to about 50 bags have been on hand two or three months despite efforts to make a sale.

The market is flooded with limes, large consignments being received from Molokai and Kauai in addition to an unusually large crop on Oahu. Since the wholesale produce sheet was published for this week the price on No. 1 hides has jumped 1c, bringing the price up to 16c, the highest price in two years.

The Division is in receipt of a wireless from the Coast advising us that one of our recent shipments of pineapples arrived there in perfect condition and that 350 crates of the next shipment are sold at \$2.00 a crate in San Francisco. If the spoilage keeps within 10 per cent as originally figured and the fruit sells at \$2.00 a crate a large profit will be made for the growers.

The new Marketing Division building on Mauna Kea street is nearing completion and the contractor expects to turn it over by the eighteenth of this month which will give the Division time to get moved for the Christmas trade. A. T. LONGLEY.

SLEUTHS PLAY CARDS WHILE ROBBERS WORK

On Friday night the Japanese residents of the camp in Maunakea streets near Vineyard, caught a suspicious Korean who had been loitering around the place for some time and took him to the police station. The suspect was given an examination by Chief of Detectives McDuffie who could get nothing out of the man which in the chief's mind would warrant his detention. A Japanese reporter, who went with the men who arrested the Korean, remained at the police station from seven thirty to eleven thirty o'clock when he left. During the time he was there he saw twelve detectives who did nothing but play cards.

School displays are to be given a place at the Hawaii County Fair to be held in Hilo shortly. Prizes for the best school work will be given.